Still Untold-A Duel and a Separation If there are any living descendants of John Adams and Anne Glover, married in New York 100 years ago, they may find out a lot about their family history by communicating with D. E. Newell of San

John Adams, apparently not related to the President of that name, lived in Pearl street. He was a man of some wealth and social position. No more than that is discl se i about him, except that he was the hero of a queerly romantic love story, whose inner workings have just been revealed by a secret drawer.

Last year D. E. Newell, a collector of antiques, bought an old mahogany desk action in San Francisco. It was a pretty of furniture, but rather di'apidated had it scraped and polished and set it

A woman visitor, admiring the piece remarked that desks of that make and d usually had secret drawers. She ed about it for half an hour, until at last iece of fretwork over a pigeonhole e way and out came a shallow drawer leverly had it been concealed that the hers had scraped all over its surface jout finding it

was packed tight with letters, written in the days of quill pens and flourishes and wafer fasteners. On top of the bundle was a watch chain, brailed from a man's

ev were the love letters of John Adams and Anne Glover, written between 1806 and 1815 during their engagement and soon after their marriage. The name John Adams gave rise to the exciting theory the letters were written by one of the Presidents of that name. A comparison of cates, however, showed that this was impossible, and the contents of the letters killed the theory for good.

This John Adams was a merchant of New York, probably in the shipping trade. Anne Glover was probably of lower station

The first letter in date is her acceptance of his proposal. It is a ready-letter-writer proposal in the formal and ornate style he age. He is in Savannah, apparently overing from an illness. He has pro-ed by word of mouth and she answers

etter. She says: Notwithstanding this stubborn heart of mine has so long remained insensible he many virtues that adorn your ractor, it now proffers you the com-sation (if I may without imputation ty so express myself) for all the

tters go back and forth for a year. At first he writes from Savannah, and later from New York-for it seems to have been his custom to straighten out his lover's

"You may recollect," he writes, "that I hinted at some obstacles which might stand in the way of our mutual happiness, which I expected at that time could be got over and of which I promised to write you. But the more I dwelt upon them the more formidable they appeared, which deterred the from touching upon them, and since my return they and the consequences, if matters were pursued between sponsible, while for his religious recognispons. us without a previous understanding, have nade me the most wretched of creatures." tion Father John J. Wynne, editor She, too, hints at an obstacle in their Messenger, deserves much credit. she, too, hints at an obstacte in their difference of social position—"one so far exalted above me in station," she says.

The coldness seems to have grown. He begs that she will not cut him off from her society, "without which he cannot live. And be assured," he adds, "from a heart that shall never be any other person's, that while it pants, its greatest happiness will be to make you happy."

They must have made up, for there is a break of two years in the letters, and then, 1809, he is writing to her as "My Dear ife." There are only a few short notes r some years between John and Anne Ams, but half a dozen business letters thout signature hint at a cause for the

thout signature fine at a cause of the gody which was coming. These are written to John Adams in the lost peremptory terms, calling him to bount for a transaction involving a note or \$10,000.

instances and the subject of these epistles rich man. I cannot forbear from speakmy mind," says one letter.
other hints at a duel; still another,
probably the last of this series, which

tly undated, states that the arrangeis entirely satisfactory, and it closes this signature: "Cordially and reyour brother-in-law. here are only two more letters, and they ow that things had gone very wrong th the marriage of John Adams and Ann

ver. The first is from him: I am obliged to remain for some time trust, however, for divine strength to enable

me to bear with resignation and fortitude my great afflictions. ill forbear stating the cause of my grief and leave you to your own reflections, praying that Sovereign Grace may restore u to a sense of your conduct and induce

"With what heartfelt pleasure would I address you as my beloved wife, if your treatment to me merited such an endearing appellation. I shall still hope and conclude with assurance of my best endeavors to promote our mutual havenings."

omote our mutual happiness. er answer, dated in the summer of 1814.

ears, she had gone to escape the atened bombardment of New York by tish. There is a reference to their idren. The tone is penitent conscience is doubly loaded with

I have not only deceived you, but taken yows upon me which I am violating. I feel the enormity of ime in its full extent, and yet have mness enough to expiate its guilt. The I have been actuated by false that while I thought I was ne happiness of one object, I should by such a step ruin the peace of mind of two hearts that might have been eparate from each other.

her and still hope that you may one or other think me deserving the apn of your beloved wife, Ann."
Test is silence." This letter, latest in led chain of a man's hair. He ibtless; and she by a wife's right letters and hers and put them, with in the secret drawer of her secreobably her death came suddenly.

the cabinet came from Mr. Newell t know. He traced it to Sonoma, capital of California, where a Span-ly owned it last. They bought it

the secretary was sold to a resident of San Mateo, Cal. He letters along with his purchase, understanding that if any descen-

he would hand them over.
t that so fine a piece of furwent out of the possession of the family is taken as a proof that their s declined. But if there are any ints of John Adams and Ann Glover ew York the love letters of their great-dmother and great-grandfather are

waiting for them out in California.

ROMANCE IN OLD LETTERS NEW SHRINE OVER FATHER JOGUES'S GRAVE

Chapel They Are Building at Auriesville, N. Y., in Honor of the Jesuit Missionary Who May Be America's First Saint.

The United States will in the due course | Spanish missionaries of California and is of events have its first saint canonized at accepted as being one of the original Ameri-Rome if the processes now being carried can styles of architecture. out prove successful-Father Isaac Jogues, the Jesuit missionary who was murdered by the Mohawk Indians two hundred and fifty years ago.

of the traveler to or from the West, who passes through the Mohawk Valley, glances. In addition to the chapel there will be passes through the Mohawk Valley, glances from the window of his swiftly passing train as it flies through Auriesville, N. Y., thain as it flies through Auriesville, N. Y., about fifty miles west of Albany, he will catch a glimpse of a superb grove of trees sheltering several small oratories and grottoes. This is the spot where a chapel is leing erected in honor of the first American saint, the first priest who visited Manhattan Island, discoverer of Lake George, and first missionary to the Iroquois.

the accommodation of those who drive to the accommodation of those who drive to the shrine.

This chapel marks the religious reverence in which Father Jogues is held. His secular recognition will be no less great, and it is proposed to erect in the grove a memorial statue to the pioneer. This statute will be from a design by Sibbel of New York, from a cast of which the accommodation of those who drive to the shrine.

and first missionary to the Iroquois. Every year thousands of pilgrims, and

Marble mosaics copied from old Indian ornamentations as found in their bead and basket work will enrich the edifice. The

built a memorial entrance gateway, a re-freshment pavilion, and carriage sheds for the accommodation of those who drive to

was taken



In an old French library there was found recently a narrative of this march with the Iroquois, written by Father Jogues himself. It describes at length the customs of the Indians on the warpath, the beauty of the scenery, how they lived on the way to the settlement, and the settlement itself; but, except for a chapter on their being compelled to run the gantlet several times, the narrative gives no detail of the horrible sufferings which the father and his com-

sufferings which the father and his companions were compelled to endure. On the thirteenth day after their capture they reached Ossernenon, or Auriesville, and here the entire tribe joined in a celebration of the victory over the Hurons. Goupil was taken, a slave, to a neighboring village, and Jogues was turned over to a member of the tribe who had lost his slave. Goupil was tomahawked, and Jogues was about to meet the same fate, when a friendly Indian interfered.

about to meet the same late, when a friendly Indian interferoff.

In 1643 the infesionary escaped from the Iroquois and reached France on Christmas Day. In France he was made much of and accorded great honors by the Queen Regent, Anne of Austria, who wept over his mended hands. s mangled hands.
But he was not happy in France and

implored his superiors to allow him to return to his chosen field. The following spring he returned to Quebec, where he was at once made an Ambassador of France to the warring Iroquois, and effected a treaty of peace between them and the French Government. Government.

After carrying through this treaty suc-After carrying through this treaty sto-cessfully, he started again on his mission to convert the heathen, and chose as his field the Iroquois. Although he had just concluded the treaty, he seems to have felt that on leaving Quebec the second time after his return to America he was going nto a country from which he would never

He did not. War was again declared by the Iroquois in October, Jogues was seized and his old wounds reopened by the same barbarous treatment he received during his first captivity.

Again he was taken captive to Auries-

during his first captivity.

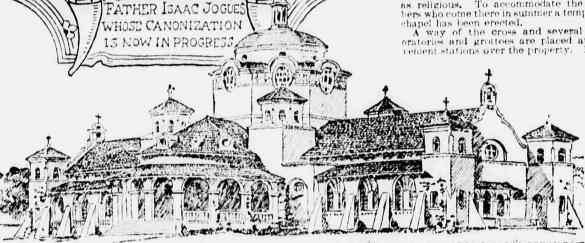
Again he was taken captive to Auriesville and a council of war was ordered to decide his fate. The council was held some miles from Auriesville, and although it decided to free Jogues and his companions, before news could be brought to his place of captivity Jogues had been tomahawked and beheaded, Oct. 16, 1646. The day afterward La Lande, one of his followers, was murdered in the same way.

The site of Father Jogues's tortures, exptivity and missionary labors is located directly above the station for the village of Auriesville, in Montgomery county. About twenty years ago part of this site was purchased by the Jesuits, aided by many Bishops, priests and laymen, who wished to erect a memorial to the martyr on the scene of his death.

In due time it became a place of piltrimage, visited every year by thousands, who were attracted by its natural charms and sacred associations, historical as well as religious. To accommodate the numbers who come there in summer a temporary chapel has been erected.

hapel has been erected.

A way of the cross and several small oratories and grottoes are placed at convenient stations over the property. Lately



She answers: "I cannot wed one whose destiny is so involved in mystery as yours at present; when you may think proper to make an explanation of the circumstances alluded to, to my greatest satisfaction, I may consider you as the future arbiter of my fate. They must have made up, for there is a single which was developed by the They must have made up, for there is a shared one whose destiny is so in the crossing of the nave and transepts. After his return to Quebec from the succeptivity he stole away several times to destiny is so captivity he stole away several times to captivity he stole away several times to destiny in the farm adjoining has been bought. The process of the canonization of Father captivity he stole away several times to destiny in the farm adjoining has been bought. The process of the canonization of Father destinct time, the farm adjoining has been bought. The process of the canonization of Father desting time, the farm adjoining has been bought. The process of the canonization of Father desting time, to dying their captivity he stole away several times to captivity he stole away several times to dying their captivity he stole away several times to captivity he stole away several times to captivity he stole away several times to dying their captivity he stole away several times to captivity he stole away several times to dying their captivity he stole away several times to dying their captivity he stole away several times to captivity he stole away several times to dying their captivity he stole away several times to destinute the current to dying their captivity he stole away several times to destinute the captivity he stole away several times to destinute the captivity he stole away several times to destinute the captivity he stole away several times to destinute the captivity he stole away several times to destinute the captivity he stole away several times to destinute the captivity he stole away several times to destinute the captivity he stole away several times to the captivity he stol Panama Boasts of 146 Varieties of Postage Stamps in Two Years

000,000 people, during the forty-seven years with the error had been printed. it has used postage stamps. Panama in No trace of the errors on the other two two years has produced two-thirds as many sheets can be found, and it is believed they on this issue, which went into use Dec. 12, of the globe. In three weeks millions of

to a large extent, passed him by, or at

least dismissed him as unimportant, and

in sixty-five years. strip connecting the two oceans, has evi- value of each will be hundreds if not thou- stamps without a word to indicate the dently become inoculated with the stamp | sands of dollars. issuing germ also. During its brief existence it has turned out three distinct issues or series of postage stamps, and the end is apparently not yet. Not satisfied with this record, the Zone has produced an error so desirable that stamp collectors are unable to estimate its value.

to a bull. Collectors will pass up with indifference stamps of exquisite design, perfection of engraving and brilliant coloring-common stamps that may be obtained any time for a few cents; but let an error develop and there is a rush to get hold of a measly looking stamp without beauty or attractiveness, just because it is an error. If the numbers of the error issued are limited the scramble becomes fierce.

The wild rush for this Canal Zone error is all because the letter L was printed lying a face value of less than 10 cents, are snapped on its back. The stamps now in use in the Zone are issues of the Panama republic

overprinted "Canal Zone." The United States Government buys stamps of the Panama Republic, paying the latter 40 per cent. of their face value. The stamps come in sheets of 100 and are overprinted "Canal Zone" at a local print-

The words "Canal Zone" are set in type 100 times, so that each impression turns out 100 surcharged stamps. In some manner one was set so that the perpendicular bar is horizontal and the horizontal tar sticks up. Three sheets were printed this way, so that three stamps, one on each sheet,

show up with this error. While the printer discovered the mistake in setting the type and proceeded at once to get the recumbent L on its feet he did not regard the error as sufficiently serious to warrant the destruction of the sheets, and they went to the post office and were

sold to patrons. In due course one of the stamps attached to a letter was delivered to a clerk in one of the departments here and the envelope thrown into the waste tasket. Little did the clerk realize that he was throwing away

perhaps more than a year's salary. The department messenger, according to his custom, gathered all the foreign stamps from the basket, and in a few days sold them, with other accumulations, to a dealer in stamps in Washington. In looking over shells to the button works, so that a decline before he finds a single pearl of any value them, with other accumulations, to a dealer the stamps the dealer noticed the Lon its in the latter traffic causes misgivings all back and realizing it to be an error sold around. it for several dollars to a collector.

As errors on the Isthmus had become

neer, a pathfinder, a forerunner of the immortal Marquette.

And yet, in spite of the many little journeys to his memorial restif g place. Father Jogues may be said to be comparatively neglected and unknown. Historians have, to a large extent, bassed him by, or at the process of his beatification is actually in progress in Quebec, the old missionary headquarters for New York and

least dismissed him as unimportant, and due recognition of his immense services has been reserved for the twentieth century. For his tardy historical rehabilitation Gen. John S. Clark of Auburn is responsible, while for his religious recognition Father John J. Wynne, editor of the Market Market

Messenger, deserves much credit.

Visitors to the last resting place of the martyr of the Mohawk will soon find a beautiful chapel, with a dome that will be a landmark for miles around. The chapel will be unique in several ways, as it will be a ways, as it will be unique in several ways, as it will be a ways, as it will be a ways as sorcerers. Substitute of the ways are ways as sorcerers. Substitute of the way way as sorcerers.

practically three churches in one, with three altars and a sacristy under the dome, at the crossing of the nave and transents.

Petun Indians.

If time shall demonstrate that there is but one stamp with the L on its back, the \$10,000-the Earl of Crawford, of England, having paid \$7,200 for a stamp of Mauritius, An error to a philatelist is like a red flag for printing the words "Canal Zone" on amounted to half a million dollars. the Panama stamps has been made, there appears to be little prospect for errors of this sort in the future.

As soon as the United States Government took over the canal strip, it became values form the basis for the 146 varieties apparent that the postal situation must have attention. For a few weeks Panama stamps were marked "Canal Zone" with a now exceedingly rare, and the three denominations, 2, 5 and 10 centavos, having be seen that to overprint a sheet of 100 up by collectors at \$8 for the three.

On account of the difficulty in apportioning the cost of the service in connection letter. with the Panama Government and the difference in the basis of computation. the use of surcharged Panama stamps was discontinued and regular United States were substituted. These stamps were also surcharges. overprinted "Canal Zone, Panama,"

But these stamps were used only a few

Prices are said to be fully 25 per

A recognized autho ity in the trade said:

a vear ago.

Panama, less than two years old, with 31.000 with turned L's would be found, never sonally investigate the problem. Finally discernment and saw a gold mine in stamps, with the interest on the securities square miles of territory and less than dreaming this would turn out to be the only an arrangement was made whereby the Panama stamps. Forthwith he sent a purchased with the major portion of the \$10,-300,000 people, has issued a greater variety | freak of the kind in existence. He wrote | United States Government bought Panama | hurry telegraphic order for immense quanof postage stamps than European Russia, to a friend in Colon, who investigated the stamps at 40 per cent, of face value, and titles of the stamps of Colombia to the the Panama Covernment several years, with 2,100,000 square miles of area and 120; matter and found that but three sheets these stamps were overprinted "Caral New York company having the contract He says he counts philatelists among his Zone."

varieties of stamps as Great Britain issued | were destroyed by the recipients. Even if 1904. These stamps, although used by the two companion errors should turn up Americans and under the control of the The Canal Zone, that forty-mile wide and there should be three altogether the United States Government, are Panama authority of the United States.

During the year and two-thirds Panama has conducted its own affairs its energetic philatelic value of this bit of paper may be Postmaster-General has issued no fewer than 146 varieties of postage stamps. It is estimated that receipts from stamps although there are half a dozen stamps sold to dealers and collectors that will never similar in existence. As an electrotype be called on to perform postal duty

When Panama cut loose from the parent country only stamps of Colombia were on hand, seven denominations, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos and 1 peso. These seven issued to date.

The stamps were overprinted with the word "Panama" vertically on each end. hand rubber stamp. These stamps are and a heavy rule obliterated the word "Colombia" on the original design. It will ing office having the job was short of this

Consequently A's of other styles of type stamps of the values of 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10 cents | tained perhaps a dozen different types of

At once there sprang up a great demand in the United States and Europe for these of the game and charged the Panama months, other difficulties arising in the stamps. The actual postal demand was Government with deliberate attempts to apportioning of the revenue derived from | limited, but dealers and collectors ordered their sale, making it necessary for Secretary | them by the thousands of sheets.

of the season for mussel fishing fully six | for the pearls found last year supples on

An even more disquieting factor in the tion is that the shells have declined from

trade than the swollen rivers has been \$20 a ton, the price two years ago, to \$6.50,

introduced by Dame Fashion, whose whim so that pearl fishing will not attract so many

has upset the button market to such an ex- men as formerly and fewer pearls will be

tent that mussel shells are sold at one third found. Usually it does not pay the Ameri-

the price that they brought two years ago. can fishermen to search for gems unless

The fresh water pearl industry has been the shells bring in a fair revenue. A man

cent, higher for fine qualities than they were | more has sent up the prices.

for printing them and in the meantime warmest friends. The famous error referred to occurred | booke lorders pouring in from every quarter stamps arrived and the job presses got

The Postposter-General said to himself "If stamp collectors care for a mere difference of style of type they will doubtless be interested in different colors." Thereupon he suggested to the printer that it might be well to vary the monontony of black ink: and the overprinting was done in red, later in violet, then in blue, As the possibilities in varieties in colors

and varieties of type grew upon the Postmaster-General and the printer, entire new settings of type-other sizes-were used. The sheets were printed upside down so as to reverse the surcharges; sheets were printed with red ink and afterward run through the press again with blue ink. Letters were broken out, for example,

the second a in Panama, making it read Pan ma." Then it occurred to the printer to have some of the Panamas read unward. and some downward, and the types were stamps would require 600 capital A's of one changed and twisted until, with but seven size and style, and it appears that the print- denominations to start with, a total of 146 different varieties was produced.

Of the millions of stamps thus treated, it is safe to say that 90 per cent, were sold were used. The letter V turned upside to stamp collectors. Some of the varieties down was made to answer for an A, italie are extremely rare and it is estimated that A's were employed, and each sheet con- the philatelic value of all of the various types and colors is not less than \$500. the intrinsic value being less than \$1.

Of course ultimately collectors got tired work them, and the orders ceased. Then the Postmaster-General figured up and

American round pearls are scarce, whole- | usually starts in April or early May, will not | mated above \$2,000,000. The men made sale merchants say, because high water begin this year before the middle of the pres- \$2 or \$3 a day from the sale of shells, but sale merchants say, because high water begin this year before the middle of the pres-in Western rivers has held back the opening ent month. As there was a strong demand of the season for mussel fishing fully six for the pearls found last year supplies on "Reports I have received from Western hand are small and the delay in getting agents are to the effect that there will not be more has sent up the prices.

"The most alarming feature of the situation beat the coming sent in as there were last year. The pear business is so dull that

can pearls, he says, is increasing each year. Λ 100 grain white pearl, found last year in Illinois, brought \$8,000, this being the

as a gem.
"About 2,000 men were engaged last year in the industry along the Wabash and Ohio rivers, with a few on the Mississippi. necklaces have advanced even more than American pearls, he says, the price now being on a basis so high that a 50 grain "The mussel or clam fishing season, which The market value of the output was esti- | gem brings as much as \$25,000.

AT THE AQUARIUM.

Some Interesting Little Exhibits Among the Recent Arrivals.

An interesting recent addition to the Aquarium's exhibit is a blue lobster about twelve inches in length and blue all over. which was taken in Gravesend Bay near Norton's Point.

From the same waters is the cutest of little sturgeon, a very sprightly fellow about six inches in length and about four ounces in weight. It is in very striking contrast to the biggest of the big sturgeons to be seen here, which is about seven and a half feet in length and weighs about 200 pounds. The baby sturgeon pleases the visitors.

Recent new arrivals of little creatures include six little seahorses, taken off Atlantic City. They are all small, the largest of them being not much more than three inches in length, but all display in perfection the characteristics of form which make the seahorse such a wonder creature of marine

In three banks on the fresh water side there are now shown-in one 1,000 little landlocked salmon, in another 650 little lake trout, and in another 1,000 little brook trout. Three big swarms of lively little fishes, these are. All were hatched out in the Aquarium's hatchery, and transferred from the hatching troughs to tanks to give them more room and for their better exhibition.

There have lately been set up around the coping of the big green turtle's pool a number of small tanks containing specimens of various small batrachians, with one tank of small reptiles and one of the littlest fishes. The batrachians include tadpoles, frogs, and salamanders, mostly from the neighboring regions; but there are here some alamanders from California and some from Europe. In the tank of little reptiles there are three species of young turtles, one of these being a specimen of the Mobile ter-

rapin, from Alabama.

The tank of littlest fishes contains specimens of the top minnow. Heterandria formosa, the smallest of all American fishes, whose total length at maturity is about

whose total length at maturity is about five-eighths of an inch.

Among larger fishes recently received are a lot of fresh water fishes from inland waters, including redhorse suckers, chain lickerel, lake sturgeen and burbots, brought East with him by Director R. J. Conway of the Detroit Aquarium. Mr. Conway has been lately at Atlantic City, with a car the Michigan State Fish Commissio gathering marine stock for the Detroit

Aquarium. The New York Aquarium has lately rebest catch of the season.

Oriental round white pearls suitable for of a species of land turtle that is found off the coast of Venezuela.

BLIND MAN AT A BALL GAME.

CLARENCE HAWKES TELLS HOW HE FOLLOWS THE PLAY.

Though Totally Blind, He is Able to Keep Track of What Is Going On by His Sense of Hearing—He Enjoys the Game and Shares in the Excitement.

Clarence Hawkes of Hadley, Mass., the writer and lecturer on nature subjects, is totally blind, yet is fond of attending baseball games. He gives this account of how

he is able to follow the game: "For one who is totally blind to say that he has been to see a game of baseball sounds like a contradiction of terms, yet there is no one in the grand stand or on the bleachers who sees more of the game than I do of a summer afternoon.

"I do not see as much of the side play as the others, but from the moment the umpire calls 'Play ball,' and the first ball is shot over the plate, until the last man is out, I follow every play that is made with a minuteness that often makes my companion for the afternoon feel a bit creepy and wonder if the Old Nick is not standing at my elbow prompting me, just as he did Faust in the duel with Valentine. my methods are all legitimate and of the

"I always try to secure such a seat that the diamond will be a geometrical figure before me, and not on a skew. Then I can keep the players and their positions from becoming confused. Opposite first and third bases and directly behind the home plate are my favorite positions.

"When I am behind the plate, the catcher, pitcher, second baseman, and centre field are directly in front of me, each a little further off than the last, and the first baseman and right fielder are to my right, and the third baseman, shortstop and left fielder are to my left. This makes things shipshape and to my liking. I can then tell most of the plays as they are made by noticing in what part of the field they are made and how far away the sound of the spat of the sphere is from me. Occasionally it is hard to tell whether a certain play is made by the shortstop or second baseman, but there is usually some clue that makes it clear.

"When the umpire calls play ball, my nerves are keved to the highest pitch, and my ears strained to catch the slightest "'One ball', cries the umpire. That was a

wide one, of course, and is easy enough.
"Strike," shouts the umpire. "Now I am puzzled. Was it called upon him, or did he strike and miss? A small boy near clears up all doubt by muttering,

disgustedly, 'Stand there like a wooden man and let him call strike on him! I'd have struck at that." "The bat cracks like the report of a rifle, and the fraction of a second later there is the clear cut spat of the ball on a gloved hand. The two sounds remind me of the two shots in Capt. Jack Crawford's famous double, they come so close together. 'Out,'

cries the umpire. "This is another easy one. It was right

in the pitcher's hand. "Another man steps to the plate, and the fun goes on. Then there is a dull thud, shouts of delight from the small boys, and the umpire cries, 'Dead bail. Take

your tase! "I immediately picture the player either limping to the initial bag or rubbing his

ribs as he goes. "'Now get 'way off.' cried the coach. 'Go down with his arm.' Spat goes the tall on a mit at my right.

Hello! the pitcher is trying to catch the runner off first. This part of the fun I do not care for, so I am glad when the ball is shot over the plate again. "There is a scampering of feet, and the The process of the canonization of Father thud of the ball in the second beseman's

hands, but the umpire has nothing to say

on the subject, so the runner is safe at second, and the play goes on across the plate, while one coach tells the runner to get 'way off and another admonishes him to be careful. "Again the bat cracks, and there is a much longer interval before the ball strikes

than before. There is a spat away out in centerfield, a good running catch, and a spat against second. A double. The runper had thought the hit safe and had started for third. "Two gone-a goose egg this time.

"The next man up hits out the first ball pitched, and I hear it ricocheting along the diamond. It is nip and tuck between the ball and the runner to first, but the shortstop is quick and the runner is out. fo the fun goes on. "Occasionally there

is a lightning play that mystifies me, but the small boy usually sets me right. A baseball audience cannot but express its applause or disgust as the game proceeds, so before the beginning of the second inning am using the eyes of a score of people about me without having any of them conscious of the fact. "I can occasionally hear the rush of a line

drive that is very swift, but usually I do not know where the ball has gone until I hear it strike. If there is the spat of a ball in a bare hand in deep field, and then a dull thud, I know the fielder has muffed the fly. I should know this even if I did not hear the groans from the player's admirers or & howl of delight from his opponents. "Of course, curves and drops are lost upon

me, but I can tell very accurately as to a pitcher's speed and distinguish a speedy from a slow ball by the difference in the spat when the ball strikes the catcher's "The beautiful curve of the ball when the

centerfielder makes a perfect rainbow with the sphere against the summer sky and drops it fairly in the catcher's hand. heading off the man from third, of course I cannot see, but the principal thing was the out, after all. "I can always tell whether a ball is a high

fly or a low drive by the time it takes in going, and many other details that would surprise you. "Sometimes, when I have been unable

to get a seat in the grand stand, and am occupying a Heacher opposite third, a little eyesight would be most handy. is when the tat cracks viciously, and I feel a start among the spectators about me and a cry of 'Look out!' from a dozen lips.
"Why should I dodge? I am as likely so the right. So

to dodge the wrong way as the right. So I simply put both hands over that portion my cranium from which magazine of my cranium from which articles and books are supposed to proceed, and wonder vaguely what it would feel and wonder vaguely what it would fe like to be shot through by a ten inch shell.

I do not care about my arms or legs, but my head and stomach I am particular about. I have been hit several times by batted balls, and once a wild throw over third struck me in the forearm, but this fact saved the home team the game, as the bases were full and the ball rebounded toward the baseman. I had no intention of interfering with the play, but naturally gave my arm a forward motion when the gave my arm a forward motion when the

"I am usually tired when the last man is out, but no small boy on the bleachers feels better paid for coming than I do.
"So, you see, after all, my method of seeing a baseball game is very simple and in northern South America and which there attains a length of two feet. This turtle came from the island of Curação,